LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Turkey Shrinks from the Russian Rattan and British Birch.

HARMONY IN DAME EUROPA'S SCHOOL

Ireland's Catholic Bishops Exhort the People to Patience.

TERMAGANT CHIEF SECOCOENI.

Financiers Proceed to Cast Lots for the Khedival Estates.

ATTACKING BISMARCK WITH A POPGUN

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD. LONDON, Nov. 8, 1879.

A waterspout has seriously damaged the village of Rociana, in the province of Huelva. Another contingent of reinforcements Cuba will sail from Cadiz on Monday next.

The Comte de Chambord has despatched the Comte de Blancas on a mission to England. The whereabouts of M. Philippart, the defaulting chairman of the Banque Européenne,

The Russian government is contemplating a new tax, from which bondholders will suffer. The tax is to be levied upon the dividends payable on bonds and other securities.

The committees of the German Bundesrath have approved the scheme for the introduction of biennial budgets, and extending the period of the existence of the Reichstag to four years.

The government at Madrid has received a telegram which states that two Kabyle tribes in Morocco have had a desperate conflict, during which 190 were killed on one side and 90 on

The constitutional party at Madrid has re solved to support the bill for the immediate abolition of slavery in Cuba, with an amend ment that the freedmen may work for whom

A despatch from Cape Town, dated October 28, says:-"Hostfities will be resumed against Chief Secocoeni if he refuses to submit to the British. Sir Garnet Wolseley is on the road to Chief Secocoeni's country."

The projected railway through the Arlberg Mountain meets with increasing favor in Austrian official circles. As soon as the plans have received the sanction of the Emperor they will be laid before Parliament.

The Sporting Life says :- "The sumof £50, deposited with the editor of the Newcastle Journal on behalf of the American oarsman, Courtney, for a match on the Tyne or in America with Boyd or Elliott, has been withdrawn, as the English rowers have made no response.

CLOSE OF THE LABOR STRUGGLE. The short-time labor movement in the Oldham Cotton Mills, which has now lasted eight weeks, shows signs of breaking up. A meeting of the mill owners is to be held to-night, at which it is extremely probable they will formally sanction the abandonment of the short-time system. Many companies have already prepared for the change, The results of the experiment, however, are regarded as highly satisfactory.

EGYPTIAN FINANCES.

It is stated at Vienna that France and England have accepted Austria's view of the Rothschild loan that the Rothschilds must redeem the prior liens, amounting to £1,400,000, in of the Khedival estates, and that Austria and Germany will accept Anglo-French representation in the commission of liquidation and the resulting control over the Egyptian financial administration. This agreement, if accomplished, removes the threatened hitch in the Anglo-French scheme.

DEEPENING THE SEINE. The Journal des Débats describes a plan about to be carried into effect for deepening the Seine by which vessels drawing nine feet of water will be enabled to reach the eastern extremity of Paris. The works will cost 36,000,000f. DEBATES IN THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet to-day the debate on the budget was continued. The Minister of Public Works defended the projected conversion of the railways into a State institute on the grounds of public utility and national defence. The railways, he said, must be brought back from the source of speculation to the service of the country. Herr Virchow urged doing away with the present system of government, and especially with Prince Bismarck. Herr Bitter, Minister of Finance, characterized this attack as all the more indec prous as Prince Bismarck had just rendered a great service to the German people. The estimates were referred to a committee.

The Moniteur Vinicole (journal of the wine growers) estimates that the results of the vintage in nine departments of the Southeast compare favorably with those of last year; in nine departments of the Southwest the deficiency varying a third to a tenth. In ten departments of the South-Central regions the deficiency is a quarter; in nine departments of the Eastern region, over a half; in nine departments of the Western region, about two-thirds; in ten de partments of the North-Central regions, nearly two-thirds. In sixteen departments of th Northeastern and Northwestern regions the deficiency is even worse. The loss in the cham-

IRISH BISHOPS EXHORT THEIR FLOCKS. The Catholic bishops of Ireland have adopted resolutions appealing to the government and to all public bodies and private individuals to help the poor, as the Poor Law act is insufficient to meet the necessities of the impending crisis. The bishops, at the same time, exhort their flocks to bear their trials patiently, to respect the rights of others, pay their just debts as fully as they are able, and to obey the laws, while using all peaceful and constitutional means to reform the land laws which are the main cause of the country's poverty and help-

THE RIVALS IN ASIA. The Politische Correspondenz announces that pourpariers are proceeding between the governments at London and S Petersburg for the purpose of fixing upon a modus vicendi regarding affairs in Central Asp. A St. Petersburg letter to the Abend Post, of Vienna, says:-"If a new British Parliament sustains Lord Benconsfield's policy Russis will occupy Northern

TURKEY'S AUGEAN STABLE.

SULTAN ABDUL HAMID CALLS OUT HIS SWEEP-PRE-MIDHAT PACHA AND SIR SAMUEL BAKER TO HELP HIM-ATTITUDE OF THE POWERS. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Nov. 8, 1879. It is announced from Constantinople that modifications of the Ministry are expected. The idea of raising Midhat Pacha to power is seriously entertained. The Porte contemplates giving Baker Pacha an important post in Anatolia. The Constantinople correspondent of the Daily News says the Turkish newspapers are very violent against England. They declare that her demands are more unjust than the attempts of Russia to interfere in Turkish administration, in resistance to which Turkey waged a great war. The Agence Russe has issued a town bulletin calming the public apprehensions respecting the political situation. It affirms that no effect will be given to England's projected naval demonstration. England's action in Turkey will not go beyond the point where Austro-German interests become affected. It positively denies that Russian troops are concentrated on the German frontier. The correspondent of the Standard at Vienna says:-"It is expected here that the increase of English influence in Constantinople will be used to introduce financial reforms, which would facilitate other promised reforms.'

A despatch from Vienna to the Times says:-"The Porte and the Sultan are spending their whole time over the reform question and the demands of England. The position of the other Powers is necessarily one of reserve in a question which primarily concerns England and Turkey, and in which a marked interference would tend to embroil rather than clear matters. Still, as regards Austria and Germany it may be taken for granted that their influence is being exerted in support of the demand beginning of reforms as well as toward preventing any collision. As to joining eventually in measures of coercion, no invitation has yet been addressed to these Powers. In this respect there has therefore been no occasion for giving an opinion on the subject. The French and Italian Cabinets are more than usually reserved on the question, while the Russian attitude in a difference between England and Turkey cannot for a moment be doubted. Differences of that kind have always been regarded by Russia as a most efficient lever for promoting her political designs in Turkey, a lever sure to be applied on the present occasion if the complication lasts long enough to give her the opportunity."

VIEWS OF THE PRENCH PRESS. The République Française has approved England's endeavors to ameliorate the condition of the population of Asia Minor, in so far as her action may be compatible with the rights which France will always require to be respected. The Journal des Débats remarks that if, at the end of the ten days of grace, England declares herself satisfied it will not have been labor lost, if not for the populations of Asia Minor at least for the prestige of the Beacons field Ministry, and the Guildhall may resound on Monday with expressions of self-satisfaction. Le Temps likewise anticipates that Lord Beaconsfield will boast on Monday of a doubtful triumph, everything having been oleverly arranged to insure the effect of the famous annual speech. As to the conditions of the countermand of the order for the fleet to proceed to Turkish waters, it will soon be seen whether they are calculated to provoke a smile or really to strike the popular imagination. In the latter case something extraordinary will be required-a sequel to the Cyprus Convention; the acquisition of some new pledge. Some Syrian port, for instance, would not be too much. A simple repetition of the pledges so often taken by the Porte would not be a Ministerial success. The Temps asks whether England will now supply Turkey with funds; if so, it would be the imposition of conditions by the Porte, not by England; if not, Turkish promises are worthless. Unless, too, Berlin Treaty to unmake and remake that treaty, she has no greater right than Russia of interference in the Armenian provinces and cannot coerce Turkey by forcing the Straits.

HOHENZOLLERN AND ROMANOFF.

THE DIPLOMATIC BEARING OF IMPERIAL VISITS-MEN AND PATRIOTS-THE CZARE-WITCH ON HIS WAY TO BERLIN. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Nov. 8, 1879. The correspondent of the Times at Berlin citing the recent visits of members of the Rus sian Royalty to the Emperor William and the probability of the early visits of the Czar and the Czarewitch, says:-"The ancient friendship of the Hohenzollerns and Romanoffs does not appear to have been sensibly chilled. state of things which could scarcely be expected were the Czar not in a better position than the European public to know what resulted from the negotiations at Gastein and Vienna. The written alliance between Austria and Germany could only be interpreted in one way be Russia, and if, shortly at Alexandrowo, the Emperor William had given his solemn bond to support in all cir-cumstances the most formidable rival of the Pauslavising Power, the Czar and his family could surely not have been blamed had their feelings as men tended to shape their conduct as patriots." The Czarewitch is expected at Berlin on Monday to stay two days.

A BROILED "BEEFSTEAK."

CLUB MEMBERS DISCUSS THE EXPULSION OF MESSRS, LAWSON AND LABOUCHERE-THE LATEST CAUSE OF WAR.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Nov. 8, 1879. Vanily Fair states that Mr. Henry L. Lawson, of the Daily Telegraph, has withdrawn from the membership of the Beefsteak Club. The London correspondent of the Liverpool Post says that at a general meeting to be held on the 14th inst. the club will vote on a resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Lawson and Mr. Henry Labouchère, lished an article on the conviction of Adolphus Rosenberg for libel. In the course of the article berg's disgraceful publication indiscriminately with he fair thus to brand a whole section of journalism. Specimens exist among us of lively and harmless prints, which, in making gossip their purpose and light, ophemeral reading their highest aim, seldom or never step beyond the lawful line of social chatter, and do no mischief, even if they effect no particular good. We style or of topic well intentioned papers of this sort can infuse into the world of journalism, nor would we ask more of the best among these triflers than that they should be honest and decent. But the style of writing represented in its coarsest and vulgarest, ough not, indeed, in its most mischievens aspect by Town Talk, has notoriously spread abroad; and no graver evil could possibly threaton the

social atmosphere of English cities and house her imperial decline, precisely such a phenomenon The 'delator,' portrayed by Tacitus in colors of burning indignation and execration, was a clever, unscrupulous knave, who made money by falsely who were prominent and respected citizens. The trade of these moral assassins became for some the countenance of partisans, and the law itself cunning calumnistors like those provided against by had poisoned Rome with the venom of universal suspicion, and had drawn from the great historian hat cry of loathing and score which a Tacitus in London to-day might well renew. As with the modern 'delator,' the glib scoundrels of an-cient Rome also affected to be pursuing publie ends while they gave vent to private malignancy, and, like the Rosenbergs of our time they built their accusations upon prejudice and personal feeling and dignified their vilest slanders ult., Mr. Labouchère thus made courteous reply :-'I observe that the nephew of my late esteem friend, Mr. Lionel Lawson, paid some bireling to indite an article in the D. L. last Monday, which purported to be upon the Langtry libel case but every other line of which is manifestly intended to reter to Truth. This is hardly fair. Sir Robert Carden expressed a wish that, pendente lite, there should be no journalistic amenities between us. To this wish I have yielded an implicit obedience, and D. L. I shall have to appeal to Sir Robert as my nat-ural protector. "What, the cap fits, does it?" I the less was the article written with a view to preju dice public opinion by trying to put Truth and Town Talk in the same boat. Proverbs are the refuge of in their application they show that in all nations there are very silly people. So that I may reply, I abuse affects me. I never myself bring actions for libels against editors, for I regard such a course as silly, a thin-skinned editor being, to my mind, a soldier who whimpers when he is pricked with a bodkin; and yet what fortune should I have accumulated had I asked for damages against all the owners, printers, publishers and editors of newspapers that have ma ligned me! Some foolish person invented the phrase, "society journal." The next step was to call any weekly journal which was to be maligned "society journal." and then to write a long keep my breath to cool my own porridge, I know in Truth that all allusions to personal and private scandals are eschewed. If the current gossip of the hour is referred to it is because the gossip has become public property. Personally I do not care about this sort of stuff, but I know that it amuses many and harms none. I give it in small doses, duce it to eat with relish good sound bread.]

MALIEOTA CONCLUDES A TREATY WITH ENG-LAND-HIS OFFICIAL POSITION RECOGNIZED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 8, 1879. leota's forces and those of the old government had a fight September 18, which is spoken of as a nava engagement, probably between small craft, in which Malicota was victorious. Business has been ruined by the quarrel between the factions.

Malicota has concluded a treaty with Sir Arthur Gordon, on behalf of England, the principal point of which provides for the establishment of a British coaling station and naval depot at some place other than that selected by the United States government. A convention has also been concluded between Sir Arthur, Captain Chandler, of the United States steamer Lackawanna, and Mr. Weber, German Consul, for the preservation of good order at Apia, which is placed under the government of a municipal board consisting of the foreign consuls resident at Apia whose governments have treaties with Samos. The parties to the convention recognize Malicota and have resumed official relations with his government.

CANADIAN RAILROAD RIVALRY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] OTTAWA, Nov. 8, 1879.

A notice that will prove of considerable interest to ailway men is given in the Canadian official Gazette to-night, to the effect that the Credit Valley Railway Company will apply to Parliament next session for an act to declare and provide for the enforce-ment of the right of the Governor in Council to exercise control and direction of the station and other grounds of the city of Toronto occupied by the Northern Railway Company, as well as the alignment and disposition of the tracks of the said railway leading to and within said city, to confirm to the Credit Valley Railway Company the right of way into the said city granted or intended to be granted to said company by certain license of occupation from the Minister of the Interior, bearing date 22d July, 1879, and also to remove all doubts as to the right of said company to enter upon and use, for the purpose of their railway, so much of the land of any other corporation or person in said city as may. purpose of their railway, so much of the as may, other corporation or person in said city as may, under the direction of the government engineer, be found necessary for the extension of their line to to its proper terminus in that city.

CANADIAN FINANCES

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 8, 1879. nonth of October was \$2,035,680; from January 1 to September 30 it was \$5,035,087; total, \$7,070,767.

September 30 it was \$5,035,087; total, \$7,070,767.

The expenditures for October was \$2,247,611; to the 30th of September it was \$4,001,617; total, \$6,249,228.

The total value of goods exported from the Dominion, exclusive of British Columbia, for September was \$8,919,404, coin, and bullion, \$201,645.

The imports for September were:—Dutiable goods, \$4,645,839; coin and bullion, except United States silver coin, \$811,272; free goods, \$1,037,145. Total, \$6,494,310. The duty collected was \$1,249,918.

KENTUCKY LAWLESSNESS.

Advices received here from Grayson, Ky., report great excitement at Whitesburg, Letcher county, Vermillion, last Sunday, reported as a cold blooded

Vermillion, last Sunday, reported as a cold blooded affair. Love was standing in front of his house, and was shot from a distance of 100 yards. Vermillion is now awaiting trial.

In Crompton, Wolfe county, Crocket H. McGuire was invited to the house of Daniel Cobb. Cobb and his wife visited the house of a neighbor and remained all night. During their absence Cobb's house was burned and Maguire in it. There are doubts as to whether he was murdered or suffocated.

cated.

REGULATORS AT WAR.

Since the hanging of Kendall and McMillan at Martin-burg, Ediott county, the regulators are extending their organization through Northeast Kentnetsy, and are reported to have enrolled 3,000 of the better citizens of that region. A large party visited Morehead, Rowan county, recently, to hang James Rabourn, for the murder of his father-in-law a few weeks ago, but Rabourn was in the Bath County Jail. They posted the following notice on the Court House door:—

House door:

"Norree—To any Court that may try Rabourn for the murder of Hyatt—If you fail to give him justice you will be as guilty as he. Also any attorney that may raise a technicality in his defence will be sent on a visit to Kendail and MeMilian without fail. Any person destroying this notice will be dealt with according to the law of Judge Lynch.

"DEADWOOD CITY."

A COURT THREATENED.

In Ellioti county the readjusters are moving and have sent the following notice to the Judge of the Circuit Court:—

To the Court, now in session:—Behold we come again, not with fire and blood in our tracks, but we again, not with fire and blood in our tracks, but we again, not with fire and blood in our tracks, but we come to this Court as suppliants at the throne of mercy, begging and pleading that they will not continue any of the cases of felony that are now on the docket or that may "come to it during this term on mere legal technicalities, but give them what the law provides for—viz., speedy trials. Bear this in mind; the country, justice and God demand it, and we, as a band of over two thousand in three counties, say that we will give it to them in three days after this court adjourns if you don't. We don't want to threaten this Court, or any part of it, because they are perfectly safe so far as we are concerned; but we want theves, robbers, houseburners, men who slay their wives and are so handy with pistols, to distinctly understand that we mean business. We don't like this; it is no pleasure to us, but a stern and hard duty that we can perform if necessary, and all such men aforesaid had better be tried here, for if we have to call a special term of our court wee be unto you, for death is your portion, and remember the walnut. So govern yourselves accordingly.

AMERICAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

WHALERS REPORT SEEING THE JEANNETTE AT HERALD ISLAND-PROBABILITY THAT LIEU-TENANT DE LONG IS AT WRANGEL LAND-ONLY TWELVE HOURS FROM IT WHEN LAST

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8, 1879. The whaling fleet from the Arctic seas is beginning arrive. The Sea Breeze arrived last evening, the now coming in. Captain W. H. Kelly, of the Dawn, makes the following report .- "Sailed from San on April 24. There was a heavy pack in Anadir Ses. Whales were numerous, but owing to the drifting ice pack we could not keep on the ground. We drifted 150 miles in the pack, southwest of where we fell in with the whales. We found the ice in an immense flow, south of ring Strait, the largest in my experience outside of the Arctic Ocean. We passed through Behring Strait June 27. During July we took 950 walrus, though four great quantities of ice coming from the south of the strait made our business very difficult. The walrus were very wild and scarce; ships are doing rather poorly catching walrus. In August we reached ley Cape, found the ice solid and no hope of reaching Point Barrow. Stayed there several days, in company with the fleet, then started for Herald

THE JEANNETTE OFF HERALD ISLAND. "Found much ice on the way; but in latitude 174 deg. 30 min. found a narrow space of open water, and got to within twenty-five miles of Herald Island, where we saw smoke issuing from a steamer's smokestack in the direction of the island. We supposed the yessel to be the Arctic steamer Jeannette, together, and the fleet ran to the south, narrowly escaping being shut in. Several days after we saw the first whales in the Arctic in longitude 173 deg. 30 min. west and latitude 69 deg. 30 min. north. This ing with rather poor success, losing several whales in the ice and in other ways. About September 25 the ice began to open up rapidly to the north. We saw Heraid Island, and in October we could go all

"On October 7 we saw Wrangel Land, distant less than twenty-five miles. The coast line showed very little snow, but the mountains in the interior were us and Wrangel Land, and we were much surprised to see it at all, as the outlook was very disouraging during the first part of September. I now think that the exploring vessel Jeannette will reach Wrangel Land, and we may expect to hear season was late, so we did not think it prudent to venture too near, as we saw indications of a heavy body of ice across the sea south of us. Bad weather and ice warned us to get out of the passing the strait October 18. We passed to the east of a heavy body of ice to the north of the straits which, with the usual northerly winds, would have blocked the strait, but fortunately we had a strong southerly gale for several days, which kept it open. We made a good passage down from Behring

Strait. "CATCH" OF THE WHALING PLEET. whalebone and 4,000 pounds of ivory. The whaling ships, when last spoken, reported :- The Norman the John Howland, nine; the Hunter, seven; the Eliza, six; the Abraham Barker, nine; the Thomas Pope, eight; the Mount Wollaston, two; the Fleetwing, six; the Pacific, six; the Helen Mar, eight; Northern Light, three; the Frank Palmer, two; the Mercury, two; the Sea Breeze, six; the brig Tropic Bird, two, and the schooner Newton Booth, clean OUTSAILED BY THE JEANNETTE.

Captain William M. Barnes, of the whaler Sea Breeze, which arrived last evening, reports seeing the Jeannette on the 2d and 3d of September, about fifty miles to the southward of Herald Island. The brig Tropic Bird had not been seen by the Sea Broeze after the fleet had left Ley Cape, so at the first sight of the steamer's masts it was supposed to be the brig, but next morning the outlook reported a steamer shead, which proved to be the Jeannette inder sail only, about six or seven miles distant and to the leeward. The Sea Breeze was sailing at the take the Jeannette, but to Barnes' astonishment the steamer got further shead. In that latitude fogs and clouds are frequently very dense at one point, and morning of September 3, then lost her; got a glimpse of her again in the forencon. DE LONG PROBABLY AT WRANGEL LAND.

In the afternoon, when the weather cleared, the ring Strait had evidently been northwesterly, till pack ice through the westerly channel had forced ner to take a course northeasterly toward Herald Island. Captain Barnes was sailing in the clear of the easterly lee that had not ye packed. There was quite an open channel north-Jeannette was sighted, but as they sailed further northward the passage narrowed, and as the captain was afraid of its closing he concluded to turn back, while the Jeannette kept onward and must have tacking east and west, directly south of Herald Island, making, if anything, a little to east. Cap-Long would find open water to effect a land-ing on Wrangel Land, but with open water could in twelve hours later have reached it. As the whaling floot was pretty well scattered nette's smokestack only, and not the vessel's galley but Captain Barnes saw distinctly the steamer for hours, and was greatly disappointed when he found he could not overtake her.

ANOTHER REPORT. Captain Nye, of the bark Mount Wollaston, thinks he saw smoke in the offing, thirty miles from Herald Island. He says ice has been moving in the Arctic in large quantities all through the summer, and vessels have got no further north or east than Icv

NEW DEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 8, 1879. The rumors that the entire Arctic fleet was detroyed by ice are denied by the Captain of the Sea Brocze, from San Francisco, which reports that the fleet or eighteen vessels have taken sixty whales since

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, NOV. 9-1 A. M.

For New England and Middle States warme southeast to southwest winds, falling barometer and increasing cloudiness, with rain.

For the upper lake regions, rainy followed by colder, partly cloudy weather, rising barometer and northwest to southwest winds. The Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi rivers

Cautionary signals continue at Houghton, Duluth, Marquette, Escanaba, Milwaukee, Section One, Chicago, Grand Haven and Section Three, and are or dered for Mackinaw City, Alpena, Port Huron, Detroit, Section Four, Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Section Five, Eric and Buffalo.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-tour hours, in com-

temperature for the past twenty-tour nours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thormometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, Herald Building, No. 218 Broadway:

1878, 1879.

3 A. M. 39 40 3:30 P. M. 38 55 6 A. M. 38 39 6 P. M. 34 54 59 A. M. 39 30 44 79 P. M. 33 54 12 M. 38 53 12 P. M. 31 53

YELLOW FEVER.

MEMPRIS, Tenn., Nov. 8, 1879. Eight deaths from yellow fever occurred here dur-ing the week ending to-day, a majority being linger-ing cases.

HOTEL ARRIVALS

Beverley Tucker and General J. D. Imboden, of Virginia, are at the New York. Major A. S. Hey land, of the Royal Artillery, British Army, is at the Brevoort. Congressman Richard Crowley, of Lockport, N. Y., and Commander J. N. Miller, United Dean, of Boston, and A. L. Hopkins, receiver of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, are at

CUFICURA.

FROM THE HON. WILLIAM TAYLOR. STATE SENATOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter:—
Gentlemen—To say that I am grateful is only a poor expression of my feelings, but it is the best word I can use, for I feel it in avery sonse of the word. I have been a great sufferer with skin diseases for the last twelve (12) years. My hoad and face being covered with sores. I could not rost with the burning heat and itching of the parts affected, and was confined to my house for weeks at a time. My disease has been called eczena, 5° s most aggravated type, by many physicians, but I doubt if ever fully understood by any of them. It was more like a combination of several skin humors. I have speat much money seeking a cure, and in 1867 I went to Europe and consulted some of the best physicians in London. I would break operacy relief only, for in the spring it to Beston I was too best as ever. When I came back to Beston I was too be a sever. When I came back to Beston I was too be a sever. When I came back to Beston I was too be a sever. When I came back to Beston I was not by a sever. When I came back to Beston I was not be a sever. When I came back to Beston I was not be a sever. When I came back to Beston I was not be a sever. When I came back to Beston I was not be a sever. When I came back to Beston I was not be a sever. Of the state in the increase of the burning the preserved for me. I followed his advice for ski months, and I can safely say without any improvement. I tried other physicians, and among them Dr. —, of East Boston, and Dr. —, of city proper, but all to no purpose. They did me no good; their remedies were so ineffectual that at no time did I feel that a cure would result from them.

I have swallowed five hundred arsenic pills, 5.20 grain, and taken bottle after bottle of internal remedies, besides all the external applications I have used, but the effect was the same. I became satisfied that I could not be cured, but might be kept from getting worse.

Now, about three months ago, Mr. Mechan, a g

Boston, August 22, 1878.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT is the most powerful blood purifier and liver attinuiant ever compounded.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT is the most powerful blood purifier and liver attinuiant ever compounded.

CUTICURA is the great external affection.

CUTICURA SOAP is an elegant toilet and modicinal assistant to CUTICURA for all external affections.

Consultation rooms for chronic diseases of the skin and scalp, ospecially of women and children, Madison av.

Prepared by Weeks & Potter. Chemists and Druggists, 350 Mashington et., Boston, Mass., and for sale by all druggists and dealers. Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50 cente: large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, \$1. RESOLVENT, \$1 per bottic. Cuticutes, 30 cents; three cakes, 70 cents. SWALLOWING

SPURTS OF DISGUSTING MUCOUS from the nostrils or upon the TONSILS, watery eyes, SNUFFLES, buzzing in the cars, DEAFNESS, crackling sensations in the head, intermittent pains over the eyes, FETID BREATH, nasal twang, scabs in the nostrils and tickling in the throat are SIGNS OF CATARRIL.

NO OTHER SUCH LOATHSOME, treacherous and up dermining melady curses mankind. One-fifth of our CHILDREN DIE of diseases generated by its INFEC-TIOUS POISON, and one-fourth of living men and women drag out miserable existences from the same cause WHILE ASLEEP, THE IMPURITIES in the nostrils are necessarily SWALLOWED INTO THE STOMACH and INHALED INTO THE LUNGS to POISON every part of

DR. WEI DE MEYER'S CATARRH CURE absorbs the purulent virus and KILLS THE SEEDS of poison in the FARTHEST PARTS of the system. It will not ONLY RELIEVE, but CERTAINLY CURE catarrh at ANY STAGE. It is the ONLY REMEDY which, in our judgment, has ever yet REALLY CURED a case of CHRONIC

CURED! CURED! CURED! CURED!

G. G. PRESBURY, proprietor West End Hotel, Long Branch, cured of twenty years curonic catarrh. S. BENEDICT, Jr., Jeweller, 697 Broadway, New York (member of family) cured of chronic catarrh.

E. H. BROWN, 339 Canal st., New York, cured of elever J. D. McDONALD, 710 Brondway, New York (sist-law), cured of forty years chronic catarrh, Mrs. JOHN DOUGHTY, Pishkilt, N. Y., cured of eigh

Mrs. JACOB SCHWARTZ, Jr., 200 Warren st., Jersey City, cared of eighteen years chronic catarrh. A. B. THORN, 183 Montague st., Brooklyn (self and son), cured of extarrh.

Rev. WM. ANDERSON, Fordham, N. Y., cured of twenty

Mile. AIMEE; opera prima douna :-"I have received very great benefit from it." A. McKINNEY, railroad president, 33 Broad st., New York: - "My family experienced immediate relief."

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